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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 33.

SPEECH

OF

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

ON THE TARIFF,

In the Senate of the U. States, June 15, 1860.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, coming from a State deeply interested in the subject under consideration, I may be expected to discuss it somewhat at length. Nothing, however, can be further from my intention at this time. My colleague has in his able and lucid speech, consuming more than two hours, entered so fully into the details of the measure, that nothing I might be able to add would sensibly affect the result. Besides, upon a motion to postpone, an argument from one whose opinions upon this subject are so well known would be superfluous. My views in regard to the great question of protection have undergone no change from the beginning. As it seemed to be the necessity of the country then, so it appears to my mind now. With my colleague, however, it is otherwise, he confesses to a change of sentiment touching the policy of Government toward the industrial interests of which it is, or should be, the jealous guardian, and I hail the change as an omen of further changes for the better on his side of the Senate Chamber. I regret that so few of his political associates thought proper to remain in their seats during his argument; for until I discovered but five of those Senators in their places, one of whom, if I mistake not, was asleep, I had confidently expected sufficient aid through his influence to carry the bill which has received the support of the House and meets his cordial approval. If changes are to be made in favor of the measure, they must be looked for on that side of the Chamber, for it may be considered a settled question that Republican Senators only wait opportunity to vote against postponement for the bill when it comes upon its final passage.

Mr. HAMMOND. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I would like to make a count on his side of the House.

Mr. CAMERON. That is not my business. Besides, the Senator from South Carolina will allow me to say, that the other side is the one on which the impression is to be made. I had for a long time believed and trusted that the workingmen of my State were to get some relief during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Son of Pennsylvania as he is, and raised to the high, I may say, proud, position he now holds by the votes of the laboring classes, it was not too much to expect of him that he would have advantaged himself of that high position to benefit the State which has honored him so much. In the various messages he has sent to us, he has declared himself in favor of that sort of protection which we desire in Pennsylvania. But, sir, I begin to fear that we shall get nothing from him; and if my colleague should fail to secure the five or six expected votes from among his political associates, I shall despair of obtaining any measure of relief for the industrial interests of the country until the Senate and the Administration shall cease to be controlled by the present Democratic party. Those five or six expected votes would, if brought to the aid of this side of the House, carry prosperity and happiness to the three millions of people my colleague and myself represent. Nor will the regrets which must follow the defeat of the beneficial measure under consideration, be narrowly selfish in their nature; because we hold to the doctrine that Pennsylvania cannot be prospered except her sister States in the Union shall enjoy that prosperity in common. We believe that the advantage of one part must redound to the advantage of every other part. While you, gentlemen of the South, are protecting your peculiar institutions, you ought, at least, not to forget that we of the North have a peculiar institution to protect and encourage—our free white labor. But I will not pursue this subject further, and would say nothing more were it not for the purpose I have to correct some errors in the statement of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, the chairman of the Committee on Finance.

He began by telling us that no change was necessary in the revenue system from the wants of the Government; that a change had not been asked for by the manufacturers, and that this bill is defective in all its details. He has forgotten that he has been at the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate during this Administration, and for many years before. That Mr. Buchanan came into power with a full Treasury, with over $17,000,000 in hand and but a trifling debt. That the debt has been increased by him over $40,000,000. That the $40,000,000 of debt and the surplus of $17,000,000 makes, together, $57,000,000 squandered by the Administration, besides the income of the present tariff, which the chairman of Finance says is ample for the support of the Government. The chairman of Finance also pays a high compliment to the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury. I have not the same confidence in him. I have no belief in his fitness for the place he now occupies. He is doubtless a man of integrity, but out of his sphere. He inaugurated his administration by a blunder; by buying the public debt at a premium of about sixteen per cent. in the belief that his income was inexhaustible, and within the same year was compelled to ask for a loan to meet the ordinary wants of the Government. His reports, so far as I remember, have been a series of mistakes and miscalculations. I shall not enter upon details, but one striking blunder may be cited as a case in point. In one of his estimates, arguing against the necessity of a modification of the tariff, he said he would receive during the then current year $12,000,000 from the duty on sugar.—When the money was counted he found but $4,000,000—showing a mistake of $8,000,000. It was an error of judgment; he should have remembered that the year on which his estimate was based was to all others an exceptional year, owing to the fact that unusual frosts during the year preceding had cut off the home crop increasing the price and causing a large importation. The *ad valorem* duty on this large importation at the high prices induced by the destruction of the home crop, produced so large a revenue from this source alone, that a statesman must at once have seen that such increase would not be likely again to occur. A blunder like this by a gentleman at the head of the Treasury Department, should render us cautious in receiving his estimates as a basis of legislation.

When the Chairman of the Committee on Finance says that the country asks for no change in the revenue laws, he forgets the hundreds of petitions with their thousands of names of laboring men attached, asking for relief. If he has read the petitions referred to the Committee on Finance, he must have seen, that not only the iron and coal interests, but every other branch of industry throughout the country has been prostrated. That is my State, as elsewhere, men were seeking vainly for employment, while those dependent on the labor of their strong arms were asking for bread—for the necessaries of life, indirectly denied to them here by those to whom the luxuries of life have become common because of their continued abundance. In all the establishments now in actual operation, the laborer is working at greatly reduced wages, while the employers are reaping no profit on the capital invested. He should know that the stability of free governments depends upon the intelligence and moral culture of the governed, that the laborer and the artisan should be afforded the means of so educating their children, which means are only to be derived from the protection and encouragement of those branches of industry necessary to the development of the resources of States.

Mr. Hunter. I said, "except the iron interest."

Mr. Cameron. Does the Senator think he can get along without the iron interest of Pennsylvania and other States? Does he remember that the annual value of the manufactured products of Philadelphia alone is $250,000,000, or twenty per cent. more than the entire boasted cotton crop of the United States?—Has he not heard that the products of the factories and workshops of the young city of Cincinnati amount annually to more than $112,000,000? That the commerce of the great northern lakes reaches every year the enormous sum of $750,000,000? But I do not agree with him that it is the iron interest alone that needs protection. The various industrial interests of the country depend upon each other. When one is suffering depression, the others sympathize with it, and thus the wrong becomes common to all. On the other hand, when you encourage one you indirectly quicken all the rest. In evidence of my statement that it is not alone the iron interest that is asking for the passage of this bill, I cite the attention of the Senator to the fact that every Republican Senator stands ready and anxious to put this measure on its final passage, and to record their votes in its favor. They would not do so did not their constituents demand it at their hands in behalf of their interests.

The Senator has read many letters to show that the bill, as it comes from the House, is a bad one—that no change is necessary. Unfortunately, all those letters, as I understand them, are the productions of foreign agents of foreign manufacturers. I believe there were no Americans among his correspondents, save the custom house officers; and who has yet to learn that custom house officials will make just such statements as those in authority above them dictate? Sir, the whole system of our revenue is in the hands of foreigners—at the mercy of foreign capital, I might say. Fifteen years ago there were importing merchants in our cities, men of capital and experience, men of intelligence, who devoted their entire energies to the business of commerce. They sacrificed much to insure, not their own prosperity solely, but the prosperity of our great commercial cities, seaport or inland. Where are they now? Driven into other pursuits, some of them into hopeless bankruptcy, by a system which permitted, and still permits, the agents of foreign capital and pauper labor to operate fraudulently upon our commercial interests. Let us look at the system. The British manufacturer sends his agent to New York; the agent establishes a commercial house, and gives another name to the concern—his own, perhaps; to this agent the British manufacturer furnishes the goods to be sold in our markets, invoiced at a price to suit himself. On that invoice the duty is laid. The single article of steel occurs to my mind just at this point. Will gentlemen believe that the raw iron from which the steel is made sells in the Liverpool market for a higher price than the steel is invoiced for in the New York custom house? Strange as it may seem, indicative of fraud as the transaction may appear on its very face, such is the fact. The same is true of all other articles of trade coming into our ports to compete with American manufactures. Take the article of cloth, mentioned by my colleague. Formerly we got a large amount of it from England, and we manufactured quantities at home. But our home manufacturers have been driven out of the business entirely, so that there is not to day a single manufacturer of broadcloth in the United States. The large factories erected to carry on the business under the tariff of 1842 have been given over to other, and in some cases, baser purposes. Some have gone into the manufacture of carpet yarns; others have been dismantled of their appliances, and turned to some little account in other directions. We now get nearly all our broadcloth from Germany, where it is manufactured in accordance with a system something like this: a man has an establishment in which he has invested a large capital. When he is about to make up an invoice, he goes to his clerks and workmen, and ascertains the amount of cost of the raw material, and the cost of the labor put upon it. He sums up these items, and the total is the amount of the invoice which enters the custom house on our shores with the goods. It comes here invoiced to a partner, and is sold for two or three times the invoice price. Take the article of horse shoe nails. In Germany, the country blacksmith is the manufacturer.—He goes to the country storekeeper for his iron takes it to his shop, and makes it into nails, at three cents per pound. He can make eight pounds per day, and on this pittance of twenty four cents he lives, supports his family, and finds his own fuel. The nails are sent here invoiced at six cents a pound, and sold at a price just low enough to command the American market.

These, sir, are but a few of the articles upon which frauds are committed against the revenue laws, but they are fair samples of the working of the system. One of the great benefits we shall derive from the passage of the bill now before us, will be the destruction of the system of false invoices and public warehouses, by which the foreign manufacturer is entitled to control our capital—that is, he sends goods here and stores them in Government warehouses at no expense to himself.—There they are suffered to remain until prices rule to suit his interest. In this way he saves the interest on the duties, not paying them until the goods are taken from the warehouses, and is always ready to glut the market with the surplus of unsaleable and unfashionable products of Europe, whenever our own manufactures are prostrated by an alteration of our ever changing revenue laws.

Among other things, the Senator from Virginia produced a letter from some foreign importers of iron in New York in opposition to this bill. Their argument is based upon a false statement, made for their own purposes, by which they make it appear that the duty, charges, and commissions are an actual protection of fifty-three per cent to the American manufacturer. An American statesman should not go abroad for arguments to build up a revenue system. The foreigner, coming here only to make a fortune out of the depression of our trade and business; to return home to enjoy it, can have no sympathy with the prosperity of our country, and ought not to be permitted to legislate for us, nor, in fact, to exercise any control whatever over our legislation. The statement purports to be the cost of importing railroad and common bar iron from Wales at the present time. In opposition to that statement, I desire to present another from one of the most intelligent iron masters in Pennsylvania, as thoroughly educated an iron manufacturer, perhaps, as there is in the world. He is, besides, a man of learning and veracity, and is more extensively engaged in the business at this time than any man in the country. His statement is in reply to a letter I addressed to him the other day, after the Senator from Virginia had exhibited his statement from a foreign importer in New York.—He says:

"The object of presenting such a statement is palpable on its face. It is to make it appear that certain expenses in the purchase of Iron are peculiar to importations from foreign countries, from which American iron is free; also, in quoting the lowest priced common bars at the period of greatest depression in value, and at the *highest rate of insurance and freight*, with exhorbitant *commissions for buying, shipping* and *inspecting*, and another throw-in of bankers' commission and *interest*.—(Why did they not also add a charge for profit?) All these items produce on a *low* value a *high* percentage, viz: 29½ per cent. This added to the 24 per cent. duty, the present tariff, he argues, is 53 per cent. protection to the American manufacturer.

"I wish it were true that we American manufacturers had none of these charges to pay; but let us see how we stand in relation to the Welsh iron-masters.

"The Welsh works can deliver rails and bars at Cardiff at a cost of 5s. and 6d., are at Cardiff not exceeding 1s. per ton, or 25 cents, making a *total* on shipboard of $1 50 *per ton.*

American Mills.		*Receiving and shipping.*
Danville to Philadelphia,	$3 75	25 cents.
Safe Harbor to Philadelphia,	2 00	25 "
Cambria to Philadelphia,	5 00	25 "
Pottsville to Philadelphia,	2 00	25 "
Phœnixville to Philadelphia,	1 00	25 "
Scranton to New York,	3 75	25 "
Trenton to New York,	1 75	25 "
Mount Savage to Baltimore,	3 00	25 "
	8)22 25	8)2 00
Average,	2 78	25 cts.

Maxing a total of $3 03 per ton on shipboard, or double what it costs the Welsh masters.

Insurance and Freights from Cardiff.

	Per ton.	*Insurance.*
Northern & eastern ports,	12s a20s.	1 per cent.
Southern Atlantic ports,	12s.a22s.	2 to 1½ per ct.
Gulf ports,	8s.a22s.	2½ to 1½ p. ct.
Average freight & insurance,	$3 75	1½ per cent.

Insurance and Freight from Philadelphia.

	Freight.	*Insurance.*
Northern & Eastern ports,	$2 50	1 per cent.
Southern Atlantic ports,	2 25	1 per cent.
Gulf ports,	4 00	1½ to 2½ p. ct.
Average freight & insurance,	2 75	1¼ per cent.

Comparison.

	Cardiff.	*American.*
Expenses from mill to ship,	$1 50	$3 00
Freights to ports of entry,	3 75	2 75
Primage on freights, 5 p. c.	19	14
Total average,	5 89 p. t.	6 51 p. t.

Difference in favor of Cardiff 62 cents per ton.

"The charges of commission for buying, shipping, and inspecting, *are only incurred when intermediate parties come between the buyers and manufacturers*, and are as applicable to American as they are to the foreign iron. Interest is also a matter of negotiation, but generally very largely in favor of the British manufacturer.

Condensed Comparison.

	Cardiff.	*American.*
One ton of railroad iron, at £5 10., at $4 90,	$26 82	$50 00
Expenses to port of entry, as above,	5 89	6 51
Duty, at 24 per cent., as given,	6 60	
	39 31	56 51
Difference in favor of Cardiff,	17 20	
	56 51	

"Now, rails from Cardiff can be put in New Orleans at this time for less than $40 per ton, duty paid. We could not do this, unless we put the iron at $33 50 per ton, which is simply an utter impossibility."

I have another statement, from the same gentleman, showing the production and consumption of iron in the United States for the year 1856, in which, as will be seen, the question is presented in its economical as well as its statistical aspect:

Pig and forge iron, converted into—	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Rolled, hammered, and wrought-iron, of every description, including cut nails, boiler iron, &c., &c.	519,081	298,275	817,356
Iron for foundries,	337,154	55,403	392 557
Total manufactures of iron from pig, &c.	856,235	353,678	1209,913

NOTE.—The above is not the *quantity of pig iron*, but the product of it.

Coal used in manufacturing the above iron.

	Domestic. Tons.	*Foreign. Tons.*	*Total. Tons.*
Rails, bars, boiler iron, nails, castings, &c.	856,235	353,678	1,209,913
Coal, at 5 tons per ton.	5	5	5
	4,281,175	1,768,390	6,049,565

The coal used in producing the above iron, consumed in the U. S., amounted to 6,049,565 tons.
Of which our own mines furnished 4,281,175 "
And the mines of Great Britain, 1,768 390 "

Iron Ore.

	Tons.
856,235 tons domestic iron, at 3½ tons of ore per ton,	2,996,822
353,678 tons foreign iron, at 3½ tons of ore per ton.	1,237,873
1,209,913 Total.	4,234,695

Men employed and persons supported.

DATA.

Twenty tons of pig iron; 8 tons of rails; 6½ tons of rolled bars; &c. Each represent one man employed one year, or a family of five persons supported one year. I take as the average eight tons of iron per man—thus:

		Hands.	*Persons.*
Dom.	856,235 div'd by 8 gives	107,030,	or 535,150
For'n.	353,678 " "	44,210,	or 221,050
Tot'l.	1,209,913	151,240	756,200

Consumption of food at $30 per head, which is much lower than is usually taken by political economists.

	Of food.
535,150 Amer. people, at $30 each, gives	$16,054,500
221,050 forn'rs in their country, at $30	6,631,500
756,200	22,686,000

The above figures are all inside of the actual facts, and will be safe to stand on. An accurate detailed statement, which, I take it, you do not expect of me at this time, would add largely so some of the above aggregates.

In order to show the relation existing between the productive interests and all other branches of industry, I desire to present the following statement of the tonnage furnished the Reading railroad and Schuylkill canal from a single manufacturing establishment in one year:

Reading railroad—Tonnage to and from Phœnix Iron Works for the year ending December, 31 1859.

INWARD.

	Tons.
Iron ore,	7,345
Pig iron,	5,668
Anthracite coal, 62,089 tons, less 5 per cent. discount,	59,035
Bituminous coal,	278
Old rails,	1,228
Fire-brick,	667
Total tons, 2,240 lbs. each,	75,021
Equivalent to 84,023 tons of 2,000 lbs. each.	

OUTWARD.

Total quantity of manufactured iron, &c., of all kinds,	8,513
Total tonnage, 2,440 lbs. each,	83,534
Equivalent to 93,775 tons of 2,000 lbs. each.	

Schuylkill navigation— Tonnage to and from Phœnix Iron Works for the year ending December, 31 1859.

INWARD.

	Tons.
Pig iron,	8,036
Iron ore,	3,549
Soapstone and sand,	606
Anthracite coal, 3,043 tons, less 5 per cent. discount,	2,891
Bituminous coal,	763
	15,845
Limestone,	12,867
	28,712
Equivalent to 34,454 tons of 2,000 lbs. each.	

OUTWARD.

Manufactured iron, &c.	12,356
	41,068
Equivalent to 49,996 tons of 2,000 lbs. each.	

Recapitulation

	Schuylkill navigation.	Reading Railroad.	Total
Inward,	28,712	75,021	103,733
Outward,	12,356	8,513	20 869
	41,068	83,534	124,602
Tons, 2,000 lbs. each	45,996	93,775	139,771

In addition to the above, there was a considerable tonnage of merchandise, such as oil, brass, steel, rope, hardware, &c., used at the works.

The town of Phœnixville contains over six thousand inhabitants who are dependent on the iron works; and whatever transportation or passenger business they afford is directly due to the fact that the manufacture of iron is carried on at this point.

The quantity of rails and bar iron manufactured at the Phœnix works in the year 1859, was 24,350 tons of 2,240 lbs. each, so that the transportation on the Reading railroad and the Schuylkill navigation of raw materials (saying nothing of the hauling done in wagons by nearly 200 horses and mules) was 5⅛ tons for each ton of manufactured iron.

The freight to the Reading railroad alone on the above 75,021 tons exceeded $98,000.

This fact will serve to show how important to transportation companies is the development of the iron business.

The Phœnix Iron Works could have supplied fifty per cent. more manufactured iron during the past year if the orders could have been obtained. Of course, in that case, the tonnage of raw materials would have been correspondingly increased.

I also desire to submit, in this connection, a statement of the cost of importing iron under the present tariff, (1857,) furnished by the old and highly respectable house of E. J. Etting & Bro., importers of iron, in the city of Philadelphia. This iron is for an invoice ordered of factors in Liverpool, and the statement will be seen to conflict seriously with that obtained of the foreign importer, by the Senator from Virginia. Here is the statement:

£1, at $4 44 and 10 pr ct. exchange,	$4 88	
Commission, 2½ pr. ct. on $4 80,	12	
		$5 00
Duty, 24 pr. ct. on $4 80,		1 15
Total per pound sterling,		6 15
Shipp'g charges in Liverpool pr. ton, 2s. 6d.		
Freight to Philadelphia,	15 0	
Primage, 5 pr. ct. on 15s.,	0 9	
	18 3	$4 38
Price of iron £8 pr. ton, at $6 15		49 20
Insurance, 1 per cent on cost,		49
Cost, delivered in Philad'a, per ton;		54 07

UNDER THE TARIFF OF 1846.

£5 15s (Oct. 22, 1849,) pr. ton at $4 44,		$25 55
Liverpool shipping charges,		55
		26 10
Duty, 30 pr. ct. on $26 10; exchange, 10 pr. ct.; insurance 1 pr. ct.—$28 97, at 30 per cent.		8 69
Other items, 4 cents; British exchange, $2 61; freight, 12s. 6d—$2 92; insurance, 26 cents.		5 83
Cost, delivered at Philad'a, per ton,		40 62

In concluding my remarks on this branch of the subject, I will here present a tabular statement showing the quantity of railroad iron imported into the United States, with the yearly averaged price, as well as the appraised value thereof:

Years.	Tons.	Price per ton	Appraised value.
1847,	13,537	$51 01	$680,348
1848,	29,489	41 38	1,219,185
1849,	69,163	32 56	2,252,246
1850,	142,036	26 32	3,738,034
1851,	188,626	26 03	4,901,452
1852,	245,626	25 36	6,228,794
1853,	298,995	34 87	10,426,037
1854,	282,666	42 49	12,020,309
1855,	127,517	39 16	4,993,900
1856,	155,496	39 74	6,179,280
1857,	179,305	41 58	7,455,596
1858,	75,745	39 44	2,987,576
1859,	69,966	32 49	2,274,032
Average,	1,878,167	34 79	65,356,879

Thirty per cent., equal to 10 $10 43 per ton.

1854 to 1859, both inclusive, 6 years, quantity 890,695 tons.

Price per ton, $40 32.

Thirty per cent., equal to $12 10 per ton.

From this it appears that $51 01 per ton was the maximum price of rails on shipboard between the years 1847 and 1859, inclusive—This, with an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. yielded a revenue of $15 30 per ton; making the cost of the Iron here $66 31.—But on referring to the table, we find the price of iron to have fallen to $26 03, in 1851, with a duty of only $7 80; thus showing that when we need the most protection we get the least under the operation of *ad valorem* duties. A specific duty in any one of those years would have prevented the depressions in our business and the prostration of the industry of the entire country in consequence. Taking, as set down in the statement just submitted, the average cost of railroad iron per ton, it will be seen that, under the *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. the duty per ton was $12 00: or ten cents more than the specific duty proposed in the Morrill bill.

I have many more statements of a kindred nature among my memoranda, but will not exhaust the patience of the Senate in reading more of them at this time. I will only inquire, if the bill is not right, why do not the chairman of the Committee of Finance and his political friends alter or amend it? I will vote for any bill which proposes substantial protection to the prostrate and suffering labor of my State, come from what quarter it may. It will not do for them to plead want of time. The bill came from the House on the 12th of May, having received the sanction and approval of a large majority of that body, composed of men of all parties. During all that time, the Senator from Virginia and his political friends have had entire control of the legislation of the Senate. I am satisfied that all the Senators on this side of the Chamber will consent to remain long enough to give them full time to pass a bill affording more revenue, and incorporating the principle of protection. There may be gentlemen who are not in favor of protection, who desire a tariff for revenue purposes only; but, sir, I am in favor of protection as the *object*, and revenue as the *incident*. I hold that it is but fair, that our labor should be protected against custom-house frauds, and against the pauper labor of Europe. I recall two or three cases just now, going to show how much less reward labor commands and receives in England than here. Until within the last few years, nearly all the wood-screws used in the world, and certainly in this country, were made in our own workshops. Recently, however, some one of our numerous inventors invented a machine making a decided improvement, by adding a gimlet to the end of the screw. He went to England, and disposed of his patent there. British capitalists seized upon it, put it in operation, and now the wood-screw manufactories of this country are forced to suspend, and England furnishes us with that article. The reason is that the machine can be worked by little girls, obtained from the almshouses, perhaps from the streets and poorhouses, and vagrants from the lanes and alleys are brought in to work at low wages.—They not only supply the home market, but come here and glut our market, to the exclusion of our own artisans. Now this branch of business is a very large one, formerly giving employment and support to thousands of our honest laborers. We had a right to its continuance, for the invention came from the genius of an American citizen, under the fostering care and protection of one of our former tariffs. A little protection now would induce some one of our intelligent artisans again to improve upon the machinery, and thus enable us to reduce the price still lower.

The soap manufacture was formerly a very important interest in this country, so important in fact, that probably few gentlemen on this floor have an idea of the immense capital that was invested, or of the great numbers to whom the business gave employ. Some two or three years ago a gentleman of my acquaintance, a chemist of great practical knowledge and skill in his profession, as also of large experience, discovered a process by which he concentrated the alkali, and produced a substance which he called caustic soda. He went out to England for the purpose of introducing the article and supplying the market there. Forming a connection with a capitalist in Edinburg, Scotland, he set up the manufacture of this caustic soda, and had actually manufactured several tons, when discovery was made of the fact that the British Government had imposed a very heavy excise upon the manufacture of soap, and a penalty, consisting of fine and imprisonment, on persons manufacturing it without authority derived from the Government itself. The excise on soap was £18 pounds per ton. The penalty for violating the excise law was fine and imprisonment. Not even the housewife was permitted to make soap in her own kitchen, on pain of fine and imprisonment. Owing to this state of affairs, the gentleman referred to quit the business and returned to this country. Now mark what followed: directly afterward the British Government changed its excise laws, and enabled their manufacturers not only to supply their home market with this article of caustic soda for soap making, but also to manufacture and send it over to glut our own markets, so that it now has the entire control of our home manufacture. In connection with this matter there is still another fraud. This caustic soda is put up in iron barrels by the British manufacturer, for the purpose of evading our revenue laws, and getting rid of the duty on iron.

These, Mr. President, are but a few of the many instances of fraud practised under the system we now have; and this, I think, is the worst feature of the present revenue system. Were it not for the frauds constantly practiced under it, and which can only be avoided by substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties, the rates might not appear so objectionable.

In conclusion, it may be proper to speak of another of the evil effects of the system, which the Secretary of the Treasury, and the chairman of the Committee on Finance seem to be so much enamored of. I refer to the excess of specie exportations over importations under the present *ad valorem* tariff; a tabular statement of which I herewith present:

United States exports and imports of specie during a period of nine years, from 1851 to 1859, inclusive; and the aggregate for a period of twenty-seven years, from 1824 to 1850, inclusive.

	Specie imports.	Exports.
1851	$5,453,592	$29,472,752
1852	5,502,044	42,674,135
1853	4,201,382	27,486,875
1854	6,958,184	41,436,456
1855	3,659,812	56,247,343
1856	4,207,632	45,745,485
1857	12,461,799	69,136,922
1858	19,274,496	52,633,147
1859	7,434,789	57,502,305
	$69,156,730	422,335,420
		69,156,730
Surplus exports over imports, 1851 to 1859.		$353,178,690
Specie loss to the country.		

Now compare total exports and imports from 1824 to 1850, inclusive:

Imports,	$246,987,465
Exports,	165,519,707
Surplus imports over exports,	$81,467,758
Gain to the country.	

Thus it will be seen that, during the existence of protective tariffs, from 1824 to 1850, inclusive, the gain of specie to the country was $81,467,758, that being the excess of imports over exports. But for the nine years next succeeding, under the *ad valorem* or free-trade policy, we not only lost that large gain to the country, but $271,710,932 in addition. Is it any wonder, then, that under such a fatal drain of the vital elements of trade, the industrial energies of the country should have succumbed, and the spectacle of closed manufactories and silent workshops should be presented, where so lately all was bustle and activity?

The Democrats of Auburn have lately been indulging in a celebration, whereof a barbacue was the distinguished feature. The day was fine, the assemblage was quite respectable, the ox proved tender, and was done not only to death but to a turn. Only one thing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion. The exact nature of this unpleasant interruption of Democratic joys is not definitely given. It is darkly thrown up to us in the following significant and suggestive query, propounded by the Auburn Advertiser:

"WHO WAS THE MAN?—We mean the man who put the tartar emetic on that 'roast ox whole.' District Attorney, do your duty."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 17, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman.
2 Robert P. King.	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Brissler,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hills,	17 Daniel O. Gehr,
6 John M. Bromall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 William M'Kennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, Jr.,	22 James Kerr.
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas E. Hull,	24 Henry Souther.
25 John Greer.	

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.
PROTHONOTARY,
JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.
SHERIFF,
GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.
COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.
POOR DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.
AUDITOR,
D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.
CORONER,
JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been always violent Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."*

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE *OF HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

MASS MEETING
OF
THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of

Tuesday the 4th day September, next,

being the Tuesday evening of Court week.

The members of the Party throughout the County are earnestly requested to attend.

Turn out, friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.

Speakers from a distance are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
August 17, 1860. *Chairman.*

Our young friend, Frank D. Sanpp, has our thanks for several copies of the St. Louis Democrat, a strong Republican paper. Frank has got to be a warm Republican. How ominous for Locofocoism—nearly every young Democrat that goes from this county to the West, no matter how strong a politician he may have been, becomes a Republican. It shows which way the wind blows. The Republican party is *the* party for the rising and ambitious young man—it is the only live party of the day.

Bedford Rail Road.

Our readers are aware that a couple of weeks ago, we published an article in relation to the Bedford Rail Road, in which we stated that "the majority of the board, at the mere request of the contractors, agree to pay them an *extra amount not exceeding* $10,000, provided they do now in four months *what their written contract required them to have done several months ago;*" and that "it is a *transparent scheme to elect Mr. Schell to Congress by thus making a present of the* $10,000 subscribed to build the road, to his political friends, Collins & Dull, and thus *leaving the Company* $10,000 *less means to complete the road to Bedford* than they otherwise would have had." In reply to this the following Card appeared in the Gazette of last week.

Bedford, Aug. 7th, 1680.

HON. W. P. SCHELL,—

Dear Sir:

We have read the article published in the Bedford *Inquirer*, of the 3d inst., in relation to the recent contract with Dull, Collins & Co., for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the Bedford Rail Road, and we say unhesitatingly, that whatever merits, or demerits, there may be in the contract, you took no part by word, or deed, to our knowledge, in the adoption of the same.

We declare that you never spoke to any of us in favor of the proposition of Dull, Collins & Co.—that you never, to our knowledge, advocated it—and that you did not vote for it.

Yours truly,
JACOB REED,
E. L. ANDERSON,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
VAL. STECKMAN.

If this Card is an answer to either of the charges, we have failed to discover it, and we opine it would require a telescope as powerful as that of Lord Ross, for any other ordinary mortal to do so. All of the gentlemen, whose names are subscribed to this Card, except Mr. Steckman, voted to make this present of $10,000 to Collins & Dull, and the stockholders complain that as the Directors were *so generous*, they did not give it out of their own pockets, instead of out of the funds of the company, which are already small enough.—As to this part of our charge—it is not answered, neither do they attempt to answer it. It therefore stands unimpeached. The other charge, in regard to its being done to aid Mr. Schell's election to Congress, is denied only, so far as it relates to Mr. Schell's giving that reason to either of the signers of the Card.—It is not probable that he would electioneer in such a way as would be very likely to find him out. He would not give this reason to any Directors belonging to our party. How easy would it be to have *a convenient friend* to do this in a quiet way? That some argument was used by some person or persons is plain, as we know that a short time before the meeting of the Board, at least one of the Directors who voted for presenting Collins & Dull the $10,000, expressed himself against it.—The anxiety of Messrs. Russell and Anderson for the completion of the Road, and without their thinking of the consequences, may easily account for their action in this matter. Mr Anderson is a liberal, high-toned and honorable gentleman, is no party man, and extremely anxious for the success of the road, and we do not blame him for his vote, or for signing this Card, which it might have been known by an ordinary politician would be *used* by the Locofocos.

Mr. Schell did not vote for giving away this $10,000, to Collins & Dull, because he is the President of the Board, which officer only votes in case of a *tie;* but it may easily be presumed had that event happened, that he would have voted for the *gift*, as he was present, sat quietly by—"silence gives consent"—when, *if he had uttered one word of opposition, all know it would have been defeated.*

In the same paper is an editorial headed "Bedford Railroad," evidently written by W. P. Schell, in which he states that our last charge, (the first is not denied,) is an "enormity," "outrageous," "ridiculous" and "false." We are glad Mr. Schell says this, and are willing to wait to see whether time will corroberate his charge of falsity or not, although we must confess we have our doubts on that score. One strong reason for the supposition that this was the intention, was that one of these political friends of Schell boasted here that "they were going to give Schell a large majority in Bedford County this fall." This charge of ours is not alluded to by Mr. Schell, in his editorial, or in his Card, which he appeared so anxious for Directors to sign. It certainly made the matter look suspicions.

In an important matter to the Company, such as giving away a sum not to exceed $10,000, it is certainly a little strange that they had not a fuller Board. In addition to the persons who were present, Messrs. Michael Lutz, J. Burns and John Sill, reside in this County, and ought to have been there, and if the President, or whoever's duty it was to inform them of the meeting and its object, did not inform them, they deserve censure. It might, (although we don't pretend to know,) then, have devolved on Mr. Schell to give the casting vote.

The fling at us by Mr. Schell, in the latter part of his editorial, is simply not true. We are a true friend of the Company, we want to see the road progress, and we also want to see its funds husbanded, and not squandered.—We have, we venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, subscribed, according to our means, ten times as much as Mr. Schell, and probably have paid a larger proportion of our stock, although we do not draw from the funds of the Company $1,000 per annum, as he does. And thus we drop the subject for the present.

MISSOURI.

We stated last week that Frank Blair, for Congress, was defeated, for the short term, but elected for the long term. It turns out that this is not correct. He is elected for both terms. The correct vote for the short term is Blair, 11,178; Barret, 10,844. Blair's majority, 334. For the long term, Blair, 10,159; Barret, 8,704; Todd, 3,825; Blair's maj. over Barret, 1,455; over Todd, American, 6,434. It appears that there were several hundred votes for Blair, which by some mistake were not counted for him, by counting which he is elected for both the long and the short term. This is glory enough—the election of a Republican congressman in a slave city, by the large majority of 1,455. The Republican party is rapidly gaining ground, even in the South. James S. Rollins, the Union candidate, is elected to Congress, in the second district. The other five, it is supposed, are Locofocos. The State has gone for the Locofocos, although Gardenhire, the Republican candidate for Governor, in a letter, advised his friends to vote for Orr, the American candidate. How different from the course of Americans in some other places; they unite with Locofocoism to defeat the Republicans, whilst here, the Republicans, to a great extent, voted for the American candidate, to beat the common foe of both—Locofocoism. This election in Missouri knocks the last hope from the Bell party, and clearly shows that they have no hope. Every vote for Bell, counts one for Locofocoism, and aids the keeping in power of the most corrupt party that has ever wielded power in this country. Let all true Americans, then, that desire to see a change for the better, cast their votes for Lincoln, where it will tell with more effect against corrupt Locofocoism.

FULTON COUNTY.—At the County Convention, a Douglas Resolution was offered—it was voted down, only receiving two votes. At a County meeting a mild Douglas resolution was voted down, almost unanimously, although J. Cessna, Esq., of this place made a speech of several hours in defence of Douglas. It wouldn't do, however, the party there are for Breckinridge. Last week, whilst J. B. Sansom, Esq., the editor was at Cresson, the *Democrat* appeared, it having taken down Douglas and Johnson, and hoisted Breckinridge and Lane. In a long editorial, the junior of that paper, the brother of the senior, assumes the responsibility. We believe this was all a sham, however, and that it was the manner in which the senior editor was to crab out of his present position in support of Douglas, by shoving the responsibility on his brother. As he is the owner of the paper, and can do as he pleases, if he don't this week take down Breckinridge and put up Douglas again, our assumption will be pretty nearly proved correct. We pity the sorrows of the "unterrified." The following dispatch was telegraphed from McConnellsburg to the Philadelphia papers:

McCONNELLSBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—The Democracy held a county meeting here last night, at which a regular skirmish was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. Much bitter feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of the Editor of the Democrat, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered the office of that newspaper, mutilated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag and issued an edition of the paper under that banner, and the affair has created considerable excitement.

A personal recontre also took place last night after the meeting, between Mr. Sansom and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. Sansom gave Smith the lie, when the latter collared him. The parties were then separated.

Prothonotary.

Since writing our former article against Major Tate, charging him with taking more fees than any of his predecessors, we have been making further inquiries, and are now able to give the following additional items: For entering and filing a transcript from the docket of a Justice of the Peace, Mann, Noble, Reed and Washabaugh, all made the uniform charge of 37½ cts., whilst Samuel H. Tate, with the law unchanged charges 78 cents on every such transcript. Mann, Noble, Reed and Washabaugh each charged the uniform fee of 62½ cents for filing and entering judgment on a judgment note, whilst Samuel H. Tate, with the law unchanged, uniformly charges $1,03 for the same thing. These two items together, we are credibly informed, make up *at least three fourths* of all the entries on the dockets of the Court of Common Pleas, and the dockets themselves show that the charges are as we have here stated. It thus appears that in the one case Major Tate charges *more than double* as much fees as any Prothonotary ever did before him, and in the other case he charges almost double or 40½ cents more, for every entry; and we have not been able to hear of a single instance in which he charges any less fees than any of the others.

Is not one term enough for such a Prothonotary as this? If he has not had two terms yet, he has about doubled the fees of his office, thus making one term yield about as much as two ought to yield. We venture to say the people will teach MAJOR EXTRA-FEES such a lesson next October as he will never forget.

Congressional Conference.

The Congressional Conference, for this District, will meet in Chambersburg, next Tuesday to place in nomination a candidate for Congress.

Lincoln on Negro Equality.

In the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, during the contest for United States Senate, the little giant, with his usual boldness and recklessness, consumed a good part of his time in making false accusations against Lincoln, and misrepresenting his views. Amongst other things he charged Lincoln with being in favor of negro equality and negro suffrage. For a time Lincoln treated the false accusation with contemptuous silence; but finding that the bold and frequent repetition of the charge induced some of his friends to doubt his position on the subject, he took occasion, at his great speech delivered at Charlestown, Sept. 15, 1858, to answer the false accusation, and he did it in the following gallant style:

"While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me, I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races,—that I am not, not ever have been in favor of, making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I will add to this that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas's old friend, Col. Richard M. Johnson. I will also add to the remarks I have made, that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it; but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will, to the very last, stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. I will add one further word, which is this: that I do not understand that there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant terror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, I propose as the best means to prevent it, that the Judge be kept at home, and placed in the State Legislature, to fight the measure."—*Joint Debates, page* 136.

Fusion—"Bargain and Sale."

The Locofoco State Committee met at Cresson, last week, and recommended a Fusion, Bargain and Sale Electoral Ticket. Many Democrats in all parts of the State oppose it—and there is no doubt but it will be defeated by 50,000. John W. Forney, the leader of the Douglas forces in this State, in a long article opposes this ticket. The following is an extract from the article in the *Press* of the 11th inst.:

"This last action of the State Committee speaks for itself, and would excite universal surprise and indignation, if the manner in which that body is constituted, and the materials of which a majority of it is composed, were not fully appreciated by the citizens of Pennsylvania. No political organization or combination, large or small, ever more richly earned the contempt of men of every party than the controlling spirits of that committee. Their action is not only dishonest, but foolish, and their petty plans and projects to overthrow the organization of the National Democratic party, and to steal power from the people to use it for unworthy purposes, are as impotent and ridiculous as they are unjust and infamous.

"The only practical change in the original '2d of July' proposition which was made at Cresson, is one which gives the Democrats of the State an opportunity to express, by their votes, their preference for Douglas or Breckinridge. It is true, this may be to many a source of satisfaction, as it would clearly demonstrate the weakness of the Secession forces in our State. But, on the other hand, if the Fusion electoral ticket should be elected, it is possible, although by no means probable, that a contingency would arise under the arrangement proposed, if it was carried out in good faith, which would sink the whole Democratic party of Pennsylvania deeper than plummet ever sounded.

"It was decided at Cresson that the electoral vote of the State should be cast for any man running as a Democrat whom it could elect. Now, let us suppose that out of a total vote in Pennsylvania in November next of 500,000, 251,000 should be polled for the Fusion electoral ticket, and it should thus be successful—that of the 251,000 thus polled 201,000 should be given for Douglas, and but 50,000 for Breckinridge—thus showing that but one-tenth of our voters favored the election of the latter; if the vote of Pennsylvania could elect the Disunion nominee, under the terms of the Cresson resolution he would receive it. And, in despite of noisy partisan professions of a regard for "the will of the majority," and for the right of the people to govern themselves, the Democracy of the State would so arrange their political machinery *as to elect as President, by the electoral votes of the State, a man supported by less than one-tenth of our voters, and opposed by more than nine-tenths of our citizens!*

"An act of perfidy like this, if by any possibility it could be successful, might, it is true, renew the terms of those Federal officials who have so basely prostituted the power they possess, but it would forever seal the doom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and consign them to eternal defeat. Those who are too unprincipled or too obtuse to see the force of this fatal objection to the action of the Cresson Committee are beyond the reach of argument of any kind."

THE "BOROUGH TICKET."

Congress,
Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford Borogouh.
Prothonotary,
Sam'l H. Tate, of Bedford Borough,
Sheriff,
John J. Cessna, of Bedford Borough.

It appears that there are no Democrats in the country fit to hold a good office, therefore the Borough leaders nominate themselves, and give the country the ones not worth having.—The only way to prevent this in future is for Democrats in the county to vote against the whole "Borough Ticket."

The Fires Still Blazing Brightly.

On Tuesday night, the Lincoln Club, of Bedford, met in the Court House. There was a very large number of the voters of the town and vicinity in attendance. Hon. FR. JORDAN made a very able and powerful speech. Immediately after he concluded, quite a number joined the Club, and among the rest a young Democrat came out boldly and signed the Constitution. The fires are burning brightly, thousands are leaving the sham-Democracy—all over this State, and throughout the country, and we hear of quite a number in various parts of Bedford County.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE!!—$100 REWARD!!!—"*The Literary Gentleman from the Country*" was in town on Wednesday night, the 15th inst. His mysterious disappearance on the following morning, has caused considerable anxiety among his friends. Inquiries have been numerous, and the above reward will be paid to any person knowing and giving reliable information of his whereabouts. Some are of the opinion that he is secretly engaged in a conspiracy and crusade against the *South*, others that he is at home, among the "*Pigeon Hills*," quietly harvesting his *Huckleberry crop!*

Our friends in different parts of the County, when they organize a Lincoln and Curtin Club, ought to send us the proceedings, and the names of the officers. Organize a Club, friends, in every election district in the County. A thorough organization, and a fire all along the line, and we will elect every man on our State, District and County tickets. "Then, wait for November, and we'll all take a ride."

Meeting in St. Clairsville.

Our friends in St. Clairsville and surrounding country, had a rousing meeting last Friday evening. It was addressed in quite a lengthy speech, by our friend, D. S. Riddle, Esq., of New York, but formerly of this County. Our friends there say the speech was eloquent and argumentative, and couldn't be beat. If our friends in other parts, do as well as that part of the County, we will have a majority of 300 this fall. All's well, boys, only do your duty.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We need money—we must have it. We have a number of debts to pay by Court Week, and we hope our friends in the country, who owe us for subscription, job work and advertising, when they come to town to attend Court will not forget us. If any who owe us don't come to town, just send the "needful" with their neighbor, who does come. Don't forget, will you?

We learn that John A. Mowry, the Post Master in this place, who has been an avowed Douglas man, for the last couple years, has suddenly changed his views, and come out for Breckinridge. Had Gen. Bowman anything to do with this change, or had the "flesh-pots" of office too sweet a savor for him, to risk the losing of them, by supporting Douglas? The Douglas men would like to know the reasons for the change.

ONE TERM!

It is said by many Democrats that Maj. S. H. Tate pledged himself to one term three years ago. They intend to hold him to this now, especially as by doubling his fees he has made as much out of the office in three years as other Prothonotarys would have done in six.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—This excellent quarterly is now on our table. There are quite an unusual number of excellent articles in this number, written by some of the first writers in the world. Price $3 a year. The Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine, are only $5 a year for the two, or Blackwood, and the whole four Reviews for $10.

"D—D DUTCH."

This is the epithet applied to the Germans who voted for Judge Taylor, a few years ago, for Treasurer, by Maj. S. H. Tate. Will honest Germans vote for the man for Prothonotary who stigmatized them as "D—d Dutch?"

Gen. Cameron's Speech.

We call attention to the speech of Gen. Cameron, in the U. S. Senate, on 15th of June last, on the Tariff. It is one of the best speeches ever delivered on that question, and should be read by every one. Read it and hand the paper to your Locofoco neighbor.

"Don't Want Whigs to support Him."

Maj. S. H. Tate, a few years ago, in a speech at Bloody Run, said that "he never wanted a Whig to support him." Stick this at him when he asks you to vote for him.

In a letter dated Austin, Texas, July 31, 1860, Gen. Sam Houston explains his position in regard to the Presidency. He says that "the day of conventions and their chicanery is past." He will continue a candidate for the Presidency. The Locofoco party is in a bad fix.

"Another Forgery."

John Cessna's *Gazette*, last week contained an article under this caption, attempting to hold us up as guilty of Forgery, because we inserted in an article taken from the Gazette, of 23d December last, (like Stephen A. Douglas.) In this article, the editor of that paper was evidently aiming his arrows at Douglas, as he had been long before, and we inserted in *parenthesis* the words "like Stephen A. Douglas" the person he was firing at, under cover. This is usual with editors, and our placing the *parenthesis marks* at the beginning and ending of the words, showed that we had inserted it, but not to deceive any person whatever. One so virtuous, should not be guilty of the like himself, or of *worse*, which we will now prove on that editor.

In his paper of July 20th, last, he copies an article from our paper of the 12th of Nov. 1858, in which we were speaking of the election of Douglas to the U. S. Senate, and the war on him by the Buchanan Administration. The *Gazette* man inserts the word Douglas in this article in brackets thus: [Douglas] in the ninth and tenth line, from the top of the second column of the first page of that paper. The word was not in our article at all. Was this a Forgery? A little further on in the same article, in the last paragraph which reads thus: "In our own town the sympathies of the opposition were as much in favor of Mr. Douglas, in his war with the administration as they were for Mr. Lincoln." The *Gazette* in this article commits a *downright forgery, for it inserts a word that was not in the original, and does not put it in brackets or parenthesis.* It copies it thus; "In our own town the sympathies of the opposition were as much in favor of Mr. Douglas, in his last war with the administration, as they were for Mr. Lincoln." The word *last* was not in the extract as written by us at all, as our files will prove. It will be seen that it considerably changes the sentence. In the words that we placed in the extracts we used *marks* to show that we did so, he commits a deliberate *Forgery* by leaving them out. In his own chaste and elegant words we would say, that "an editor that could perpetrate such a diabolical trick, in order to misrepresent a cotemporary, is worthy only of being at the head of a" locofoco "newspaper. He would cheat his own brother; pick the dimes out of a dead mother's reticule; rob a hen-roost and sell the chickens to the owner; or do any thing else that is too low and vile for any common rascal to be guilty of. How can any man believe him?"

The following article is from the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*. It was written by JOHN A. BLODGET, Esq., well known for many years as one of the leading Democrats in Bedford County. It will be seen that he has lost none of his ancient style of peculiar and forcible writing:

Property in Man.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's *ox* or his *sheep* go astray, and hide thyself from them, thou shalt in any case bring them again unto thy brother.—DEUT. 22, 1.

The excellence of the foregoing *mandate*, independent of the Divinity attached to it, is so apparent that the principle finds its adoption into our system of human ethics without cavil. God gave to *man dominion* "over every living *thing* that moveth upon the earth." Gen. 1, 28. The word "thing" is here used in its only true, proper and primitive signification, in contradistinction to the word "man;" therefore the word "thing"—the *synonym* of chattel in legal parlance—means such articles as are placed by *Divine* authority under *man's* control or "*dominion.*" "Let us make *man* in our own image, after our own likeness. Let them have *dominion* over the *cattle* and over all the earth."—Gen. 1, 26. Here are letters patent from *God to man* by which he derives his *title to things inanimate* and to animals *irrational*, and when reduced to his possession, should such property "go astray," the right of the owner to reclamation is unquestionable. Here the claimant exercising dominion is a *man*, the *property* subject to that dominion is a *thing*. Here, in its true, primitive and original sense, we find that the word *thing* is not a *man*, much less can *man*, the *image of God*, be degraded into a mere *thing* or *chattel*. *Man* is by Divine right the owner, the *thing* is the subject or object of that ownership!

"Oh! all the above quotations are derived *from nothing but the Bible*, an old book dated long before our Anno Domini commenced, and therefore, in this enlightened age of pure ethics and morality, considered of no authority—entirely obsolete, and at war with the genius, spirit and *fashion* of the age."

I, however, like the *text*—and being convinced that it is *orthodox*, must have a little more of it!

Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master.—DEUT. 22, 15.

Here is an express commandment! imperative as the mandatory power of Deity could make it. Why not return the escaped servant to his master? The answer is plain: the *quasi* master was a trespasser from the beginning; for having no *dominion* by Divine right over his fellow *man*—that right being limited to "cattle and things"—he never had a title to his services or his person, and having no *title to lose*, can have no right of reclamation or recaption.

What a death-blow to the "Fugitive Slave Law!" Here the Fugitive Slave Law is deprecated, condemned and forbidden just as strongly as the commandment upon which our human laws of larceny are based, "Thou shalt not steal." If the latter commandment is worthy of our regard and adoption, why not the former? Both mandates aspire to the same paternity and origin divine!

The above doctrine is, to be sure, rather anti-cotton, and uncongenial with Southern sentiment, and may be a little treasonable against the *psuedo* principles extra judiciously crowded into the Dred Scott decision; but still I think the Bible pretty safe authority, and when I find that authority repudiated by a mere finite creature like myself, although wearing the ermine that mantles a person of a Chief Justice, I choose to fall back upon the Bible, and rest my faith upon the higher law! And I feel per-

fectly warranted in saying, that when the decision of the Dred Scott case is presented before Heaven's high chancery as a justification of the principles therein established, *the proceedings of the Court below will be reversed.*—Yet I fervently and in charity hope that when the "recording angel" is about to enrol that decision among the sacred archives, he may remember the precedent that governed in the case of the only sin of my "Uncle Toby," and "let fall a tear and blot it out forever."

AN ORTHODOX DEMOCRAT.

Rock Island, Aug. 1, 1860.

LARGE MEETING.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Illinois, was recently held at Springfield, the home of "Honest Old Abe." The procession was some five miles in length. It is supposed the number in attendance was from 15,000 to 20,000, "Old Abe," was in attendance, as his friends were desirous he should be there, and he was compelled to get up, and address the crowd, which he did in a few remarks in which he stated that he did not intend to make speeches in this campaign, on account of his position as standard-bearer of the Republicans, and would leave that to the able speakers in attendance. How different from Douglas, speeches were made to the vast crowd, at five stands, from quite a number of the most distinguished speakers in the union. Illinois is in a blaze, and will give Lincoln a majority of 20,000 over Douglas. Indiana ditto.

Senator Douglas is reported as having made at the late Rhode Island Clam-Bake these remarks:

"I am asked why I don't advise my friends to make a union ticket with the secessionists. Why don't you make oil and water mix? A union ticket between an interventionist and a non-interventionist! Never on earth! I am willing to act with all men who agree with me in principle, and against all men who are in favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of this country by dragging the Negro question into Congress!"

What have Locofocos in this State to say in answer to this, who now support a "union ticket with the secessionists?" Douglas their leader, is opposed to it, and yet a *bargain and sale*, to result to the advantage of the "disunionists" is advocated by the Locofoco party of Bedford County.

There is not a Breckinridge man, on the whole Locofoco ticket in this County. Every one of the candidates is for Douglas Sebell made a speech in favor of Douglas, and so did Tate, and every other on that ticket is in the same boat.

Geo. Eyster, John H. Cresswell, and D. A. Wertz, have been appointed Conferees from Franklin County. They are in favor of McPherson. Adams has instructed for McPherson.

It is thought that Gen. Coombs will have a majority of over 30,000 in Kentucky. This is a sore lick for Breckinridge in his own State. The Douglas men generally voted for Coombs.

The Temperance Organization will meet on Monday evening next. Mr. John Palmer will deliver an address. It is desired that there may be a full turn-out.

The sacrament of the Lords Supper (D. V.) will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of this place on Sabbath, the 19th inst.; service to commence at 10½ A. M.

For the Inquirer.

STATE SENATOR.

MR. EDITOR:—It was announced in your paper of last week, that the Conferees from Somerset, Huntingdon and Bedford, will meet in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Senator, to fill the place of Hon. Wm. P. Sebell. The people of Bedford County are deeply concerned in this matter. It is of the highest importance to their interests that they should be faithfully represented in the Legislature. The claims of Bedford County for the nomination are not greater than those of her sister counties in the district, but they are certainly not inferior; and we have good reason to believe that if we present an acceptable candidate, and properly urge his claims upon the conference, the Senator will be conceded to us. As the Conferees from Bedford county are not instructed, permit me to suggest the name of Maj. GEO. W. RUPP, of Bedford Borough, in this connection. Maj. Rupp is an active, intelligent, working Republican. He is known as a man of strict integrity and excellent business qualifications, and his nomination would gratify his numerous friends throughout the county. He was a candidate for the Legislature before our last County Convention, and received a highly flattering vote. Indeed there is no doubt but that he would have received the nomination, had it not been deemed inadvisable to take a candidate from the Borough. The sentiment of the delegates in his favor was unmistakable. He has, then, the endorsement of his fellow Republicans in his own county for Legislature, and his nomination for Senator would not, therefore, be a surprise. But if the Conference should spring upon the people a candidate who had not been named in connection with the Senatorial nomination, the result might be disastrous to the party. The Republican majority in this district is certainly very large—much larger than it was three years ago—but an unfavorable nomination can very easily dissipate it. The moral force of party discipline (as Col. Forney used to phrase it, before he took to bolting,) might not prove strong enough to carry through an unpopular nominee, even in this heavy district. Our Conferees should consider that it is the fashion, especially this year, to bolt regular tickets—and should therefore be careful to make no nomination that will be ungraciously received by any considerable portion of the party in the district. S.

Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville *Whig*, has a list of thirteen States which he is confident will go for Bell and and Everett. He concludes his remarks on this topic with the following paragraph:—"In neither of these thirteen States will Douglas or Breckinridge be successful, unless it be in Georgia, where the statute calls on the Legislature to settle the dispute. Democracy is on its way to its grave, and in November next, either by the friends of Bell or Lincoln, will be precipitated to its doom in hell, where it ought to have been years ago, and where, with rogues and liars, it will spend an eternity of just such enjoyment as it had a foretaste of at Charleston and in Baltimore."

For the Inquirer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF BEDFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

CASH REC'D ON SUBSCRIPTION.

From Mrs. Burd and Miss Brown,	$52 50
From Mrs. Daugherty and Miss Russell,	26 01
From Mrs. Schafer and Lynch,	16 52
Donation by Young Men's Christian Association,	16 57
Total,	$111 60

AMOUNT OF BOOKS SOLD.

By Treasurer,	$43 83
By Colporteur,	48 67
Total,	$92 50
Whole amount money received,	$204 10

CASH PAID OUT OF TREASURY.

Cash sent to Penn'a Bible Society,	$125 00
Paid freight and express charges on 3 Boxes of Books,	9 87
For Bookcase and blank book,	4 44
Colporteur's commission on sale of Books,	12 17
Total,	$151 48
Balance cash in treasury,	$52 62

ACCOUNT WITH PENN'A BIBLE SOCIETY.

Cr.—By whole am't of books rec'd,	$137 82
Dr.—To cash sent by mail,	125 00
Balance due on Books,	$12 82
Books in hands of treasurer, unsold, worth about	$45 00
Cash on hands,	52 62
Whole amount of books and cash,	$97 62
Bibles donated,	20
" sold,	85
Total,	105
Testaments donated,	2
" sold,	87
Total,	89
Testaments and Psalms given,	1
" " sold,	19
Total,	20
Psalms sold,	3
Total copies of the Holy Scriptures donated and sold,	227

S. SHUCK, Treas.

For the Inquirer.

SENATOR.

MR. OVER:—As the time for the meeting of the Senatorial Conference is near at hand, I thought to drop you a few lines on that subject, and the feeling in this part of County. Our people here are in favor of Maj. G. W. RUPP. He is honest and capable and would make a careful and attentive Senator. If he be the nominee we can give him a strong vote and a strong majority.

SOUTH WOODBERRY.

FLORIDA.—We are informed that every Democratic paper in Florida supports Breckinridge and Lane. It is more than likely that there will be no Douglas electoral ticket in the State. *Mobile Tribune.*

A BAD SPLIT.—It is said that Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, differ in politics. Both are veteran democrats, but Chang is now for Breckinridge, and Eng for Douglas.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

August 3, 1860

PHYSICIANS are generally loath to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the *National* Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the deciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend the use of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

August 3, 1860.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William Mortimore to Miss Mary Ann Bottenfield, both of Snake Spring tp.

On the 24th June, by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. John H. Border of Altoona Illinois, to Miss Eliza J. Lane of Bedford Co.

On the 20th of June, last, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Johnson Hafer to Mrs. Ellen McKinley, both of Bedford co.

On the 28th of June, by the same, Mr. Geo. Clayeome to Miss Elizabeth Croyle, both of St. Clair Tp.

[The two last notices were mislaid, or they should have appeared at the proper time.]

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary, on the estate of Nathan Hammond, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will make known the same, without delay, to

AMY DERRIN, Ex'x,
residing in St. Clair Tp.,
JOHN MOWER, Ex'or,
in Bedford.

August 17, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the undersigned named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of John D. Perdew, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Perdew, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Deehl, Guardian of Juliana Hilligas, and of the Minor Children of Andrew Turner, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Abraham Blackburn and Joseph Griffith, Executors, of the last will &c. of James Moor, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Replogle and J. L. Replogle, Executors of the last will &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, Executor of the last will &c., of William Smith, late of Bedford Tp., dec'd.

The account of Dan'l B. Horn and John A. Burns, Executors of the last will &c. of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of John Sparks, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Dan'l. Buzzard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Registre's Office, Bedford Aug. 10. 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial, at September Term, (3d day) 1860.

Saml. Moses, Exor's et al	vs.	John Alsip.
Peter J. Little,	"	Jacob Strock,
Jacob Farners, use	"	John Alsip,
Richard McEnesp,	"	same,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longinecker,
John Honestine,	"	Adam Burk,
Catharine Over,	"	John Claar's Exor's
Edward Byrne,	"	Abraham Riffle,
Solomon Gans,	"	D. S. Berkstresser,
F. D. Beegle,	"	Anthony Bowser,
George Albright, use	"	J. P. Kreighbaum, et al
E. B. Bradley, et al use	"	Wm. S. Fluke, et al
Wheat & Grover,	"	James Patton,
Jacob Keely,	"	David Patterson,
J. C. McLanahon, et al use	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Elizabeth Haney,	"	B. W. Garretson,
John Filler,	"	A. J. Pennell, et al
Conrod Claycomb,	"	Dan'l Steinman,
B.W. Garretson, et al use	"	T. W. Horton, et al
Wm. Hartley's, Adm'x	"	A. R. Craine's Exor's
Henry Reighart, et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin, et al
David Helsel,	"	A. W. Evan's, et al
John Fluke's, heirs	"	James Entriken, et al
F. Jordan, Trustee &c.	"	same,
Michael Gonden,	"	John Cessna, et al

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

DRAWN for September Term 1st Monday, 3d day, 1860.

John McVicker, Foreman, John H. Barton, John Burges, Hezekiah Barkman, Jr. Samuel Boor, Jesse Diehl, Jacob D. Dively, Wm. Elder, Benjamin Fink, Martin Hoover, Henry Horn, B. Kegg, Wm. Kiser, Nicholas Lyons, Jr. John B. Miller, John Metzgar, George Mortimore, Frederick Miller, Joseph S. Messersmith, Daniel J. Miller, Jacob Pee, Peter H. Studebaker, Absalom Sparks, Henry Wertz.

PETIT JURORS.

George B. Amick, Westley Akers, Israel Bennett, Samuel Berkhimer of F., James Cessna, Esq. Peter Deremore, John Hershberger, Oliver Horton, Dewalt Hershberger, R. C. Hawes, Joseph Ickes, Peter Imler, Adam Ickes, Josiah Koons, John Lowry, Samuel Logue, Martin Mowry, Abraham Morgert, Joseph Moore, John McCleary, Lewis Putt, James Petton, Josiah Ritchey, Nathan Robison, Jacob Roads, Henry Reimund, Thomas Steel, Reuben Smith, Joshua Shoemaker, Thos. P. Studebaker, George Sliger, Solomon Steel, Wm. Spidel, Dan'l. Sams, Nathan H. Wright, Samuel Waking, W. Wisegarver, Esq. Michael Wertz.

August 10, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Daniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons, indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH M. DANIEL,
August 10, 1860. Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the Estate of Margaret Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas, and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon erected: also, two young apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figart, Deft.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 168 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barton A. Cooper on the west, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe Towaship, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Def't.

ALSO,

All the Deft's interest in all there two contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton, by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, Broadtop Township, Bedford County, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co, and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres & 96 perches and allowance &c., and the other of said pieces containing 96 acres, 15 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al., terre tenants.

ALSO

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brallier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry Tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Riffle, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Holsinger and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the the property of Wm. and George Maysen, Deft's.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Raisburg fronting on Main Street, about 80 feet and extending back about 190 feet to an alley, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Emanuel Diehl and Henry Smith, situate in Colerain Township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Filler, Def't.

ALSO,

All Defendent Henry S. King's interest in the following Real Estate, viz: all the undivided third part of seven tracts of land warranted in the names of Wm. Lane, Wm. Forrester, Geo. Hinish, Francis Johnson, Alexander Johnson, D. Montgomery and James Hunter, containing 2300 acres more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County.

ALSO,

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co. containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township and county, and known as the Bedford Forge tract and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King. Def't.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Bedford, August 3, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of Levi Hardinger, Esq. of the last will, &c., of Catharine Hardinger, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, August 23, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1859; Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1860, have been received, and are now ready for distribution. Justices of the Peace, and others entitled to them will call at the Prothonotary's office and procure a copy.

S. H. TATE,
July 20, 1860. Proth'y.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit, and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
Having proofs so strong and direct as to
EXPEL THE DOUBTS
OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restoretive a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully.
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian.
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire resteration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.-3m

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JACOB REED & CO.'S,
Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

Irresistible Inducements to Purchase!
Great Reduction in Summer Goods!!
Oster & Carn,

Prefer selling off every yard of SUMMER GOODS below cost for cash, than carrying over to another season, and have reduced their

Lawns from	25	to	18 cts.
" "	18	to	12 cts.
" "	12	to	10 cts.
Fine Challies from	25	to	18 cts.
" " "	18	to	12 cts.
" " "	12	to	10 cts.

Supr. four-fourths English Chintz 31 to 20 cts.

Ready made coats and vests below cost. Summer Hats, regardless of profits, 100 pair of ladies kid and Morocco Buskins slippers and Ties, at and below cost, running in size from No. 2, to 3½; unparalleled bargains may be expected. Call and see.

July 20,-2m.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., late of Juniata Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

June 22, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*. ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods.

In part Silk Foulards, pol de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.

Two and Three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SCHREB,
Jun: 1, 1860.-6m. *Machinist.*

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on PENNA R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Sup't.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.-2m.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

BOARDING HOUSE,
FOR
VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS, AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House, in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. S. Filler. This house is situate in the pleasantest part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy—and great care will be taken to render all his guests comfortable and happy. Fresh mineral water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

June 15, 1860.—4

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE
For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness.
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Enderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barnsdollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattensville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's. Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing

May 18, 1860.—2m.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,

A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,

A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

ALSO,

A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.

ALSO,

A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.—6m Bedford Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

Hum Phreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N.Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Maine, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristed, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—For FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing Sight, Weak or Dimness of Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charges.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices. Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.

June 15, 1860.—c

For Sale or Exchange.
LAND IN MISSOURI.

160 acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie. WM. M. HALL.

June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W. Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again. SARAH ANN DAVIS.

June 29, 1860.—*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED RUPP & SCHELL
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa. John Mower, Esq. " " John Cessna, Esq. " " Ross Forward, Somerset, " Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., " Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, " J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

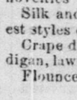
M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RICH Fancy Goods.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg. Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Glob